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EXAMINER

FERGUSON SAMRETH, MARISSA LIANA

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2854

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

06/14/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/759,476

Applicant(s)

LATOS ET AL.

Examiner

Marissa L. Ferguson-Samreth

Art Unit

2854

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 December 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24,31-34,39 and 40 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24,31-34,39 and 40 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. The appeal has been withdrawn and prosecution in this application has been reopened.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-5 and 7-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Yamasaki et al: (US Publication 2002/0059875).

Regarding claim 1, Yamasaki et al. teaches (a) a pallet (refer to figure 1 on page 3 of office action) for supporting at least a portion of the workpiece (6), (b) a laser (20) selectively projecting a laser beam along a projection path to intersect the pallet (Figure 1) and (c) a printing head (12) for printing the workpiece disposed on the pallet, the pallet being moveable (conveyors 14 and 15 move the pallets) relative to at least one of the laser and the printing head.

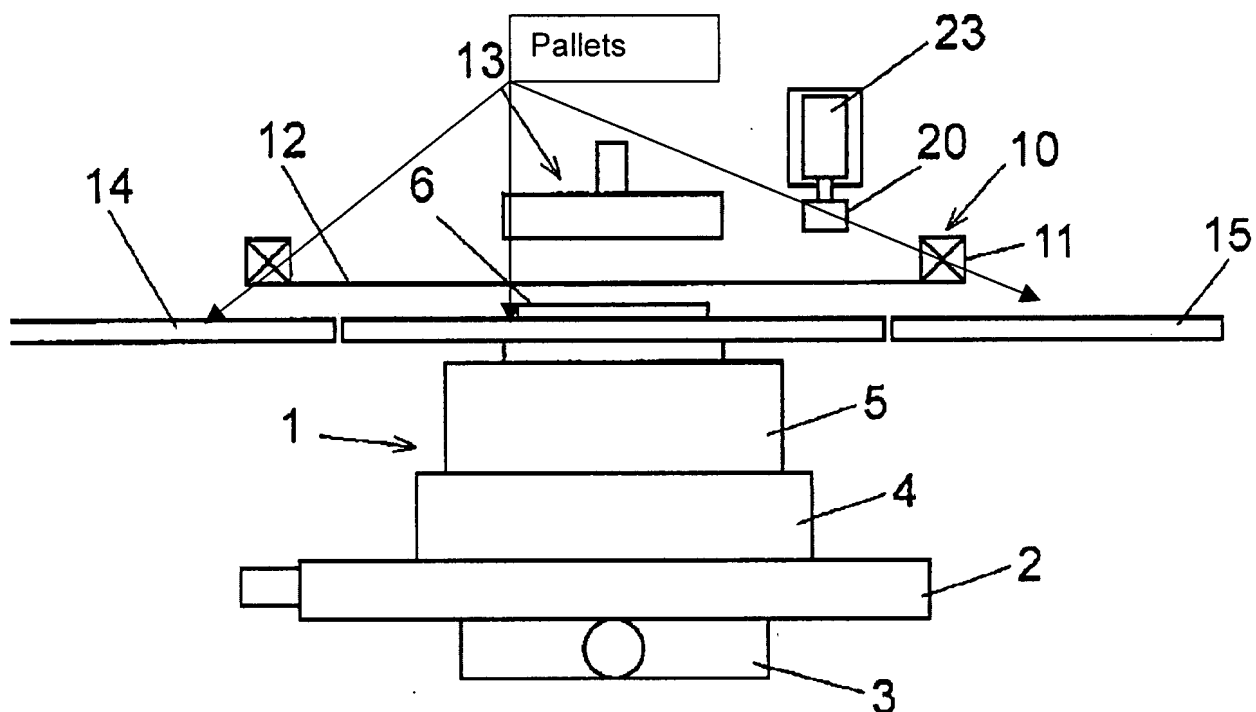
Regarding claim 2, Yamasaki et al. teaches a controller (CPU 30 functions as a controller) connected to the laser.

Regarding claim 3, Yamasaki et al. teaches wherein the printing head is moveable between a screening position (Figure 8A) and a retracted position (Figure 1).

Regarding claim 4, Yamasaki et al. teaches wherein the pallet includes a registration of the workpiece relative to the pallet for both the laser and the printing head

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(note: It is apparent that the pallet has to be registered with the print head in order for the apparatus to properly function).



Regarding claim 5, Yamasaki et al. teaches wherein the pallet is moveable (paragraph 0060).

Regarding claim 7, Yamasaki et al. teaches wherein the laser is moveable (paragraphs 0063, 0064).

Regarding claim 8, Yamasaki et al. teaches wherein the printing head includes a screen (12) for passing the ink.

Regarding claim 9, Yamasaki et al. teaches wherein the laser includes a scanning laser (paragraph 0064).

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Regarding claim 10, Yamasaki et al. teaches (a) a pallet (refer to figure 1 on page 3 of office action) for supporting at least a portion of the workpiece (6), (b) a screen (12) for passing ink to print on the workpiece, the pallet being moveable relative to the screen between a screening position (8A) and a spaced position (Figure 1) and (c) a laser (20) projecting a laser beam along a projection path to intersect the pallet (Figure 1).

Regarding claim 11, Yamasaki et al. teaches wherein the laser beam intersects the pallet in the spaced position (Figure 4).

3. Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10-14, 20-24, 31, 32, 39 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kamen (US Publication 5,985,376).

Regarding claim 1, Kamen teaches (a) a pallet (116) for supporting at least a portion of the workpiece (114), (b) a laser (Column 10, Lines 9-14 and Lines 22-28) selectively projecting a laser beam along a projection path to intersect the pallet (Figure 9) and (c) a printing head (108) for printing the workpiece disposed on the pallet, the pallet being moveable (Figure 2) relative to at least one of the laser and the printing head.

Regarding claim 2, Kamen teaches a controller (Column 2, Lines 49-52) connected to the laser.

Regarding claim 4, Kamen teaches wherein the pallet includes a registration of the workpiece relative to the pallet for both the laser and the printing head (note: It is apparent that the pallet has to be registered with the print head in order for the apparatus to properly function).

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Regarding claim 5, Kamen teaches wherein the pallet is moveable (Figure 2).

Regarding claim 7, Kamen teaches wherein the laser is moveable (Column 2, Lines 41-45).

Regarding claim 8, Kamen teaches wherein the printing head includes a screen for passing ink (110).

Regarding claim 10, Kamen teaches (a) a pallet (116) for supporting at least a portion of the workpiece (114), (b) a screen (110) for passing ink to print on the workpiece, the pallet being moveable relative to the screen between a screening position (when workpiece carried by the pallet is at the screen) and a spaced position (when workpiece carried by the pallet is not at the screen) and (c) a laser (Column 10, Lines 9-14 and Lines 22-28) projecting a laser beam along a projection path to intersect the pallet (Figure 9).

Regarding claim 11, Kamen teaches wherein the laser beam intersects the pallet in the spaced position (Figure 9).

Regarding claim 12, Kamen teaches a plurality of screens (110 and Figure 9).

Regarding claim 13, Kamen teaches wherein the laser includes a focusing optic in the projection path for changing a focal point of the laser beam along the projection path (it is apparent that the laser includes a focusing optic since the beam directly irradiates on the object 114 as seen in figure 9).

Regarding claim 14, Kamen teaches a laser including a beam expander in the projection path (refer to the multiple beams radiating from the laser in figure 9).

Regarding claims 20 and 21, Kamen teaches a method comprising registering a workpiece relative to the pallet (note: It is apparent that the pallet has to be registered with the print head in order for the apparatus to properly function), treating the workpiece with a laser (Column 10, Lines 9-14), marking the workpiece with ink (Abstract) and removing the laser treated and ink marked workpiece from the pallet (it is apparent that the workpiece has to be removed from the pallet when done so that the workpiece so that it can be put to use).

Regarding claim 22, Kamen teaches wherein marking the workpiece with ink includes passing the ink through a screen to mark the workpiece (Column 2, Lines 22-39).

Regarding claim 23, Kamen teaches moving a pallet relative to a laser marker (Figure 2).

Regarding claim 24, Kamen teaches marking the workpiece with a plurality of inks (Column 2, Lines 59-60).

Regarding claim 31, Kamen teaches (a) a plurality of printing heads (108), a plurality of pallets (126) moveable relative to the printheads, each pallet moveable between a printing and non-printing position (Figures 2 and 9) and (c) a laser (Column 10, Lines 9-14 and Lines 22-28) projecting a laser beam along a projection path to intersect the pallet, upon the pallet being in the non-printing position (Figures 2 and 9).

Regarding claim 32, Kamen teaches wherein each printing head includes a screen (110) and a wiper (136) for selectively urging ink through a screen.

Regarding claim 39, Kamen teaches (a) a pallet (116) for supporting at least a portion of the workpiece (114), (b) a printhead (108) passing a colorant for printing on the workpiece, the pallet being moveable relative to printhead between a printing position and a spaced position (Figures 2 and 9) and (c) a laser (Column 10, Lines 9-14 and Lines 22-28) projecting a laser beam along a projection path to intersect the pallet, the laser beam selected to effect one or more of a pretreatment of a workpiece to condition the workpiece for reception of the colorant and a post treatment of the colorant on the workpiece (Abstract).

Regarding claim 40, Kamen teaches a method comprising registering a workpiece relative to the pallet (note: It is apparent that the pallet has to be registered with the print head in order for the apparatus to properly function), treating the workpiece with a laser (Column 10, Lines 9-14), marking the workpiece with ink (Abstract), removing the laser treated and ink marked workpiece from the pallet (it is apparent that the workpiece has to be removed from the pallet when done so that it can be put to use) and wherein treating the workpiece with the laser comprises one or more of a pretreating of the workpiece to precondition the workpiece for marking with ink and a post treating of the marking ink on the workpiece (Column 10, Lines 9-14, Lines 22-28 and Abstract).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-6, 8, 10-12, 20-24 and 39 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Makin (US Publication 6,101,934) in view of Ishikawa (US Publication 2003/0234848).

Regarding claim 1, Makin teaches (a) a pallet (Column 2, Lines 13-15 and note: conveyor supports the workpiece, therefore functions as a pallet) for supporting at least a portion of the workpiece (basketball backboard as disclosed in Abstract, Figure 1, Column 2, Lines 43-52 and many reference throughout prior art), (b) a UV light (Column 4, Line 45 and Figure 1) for selectively projecting a beam along a projection path to intersect the pallet and (c) a printing head (screen element as disclosed in Abstract, Column 1, Lines 66-67, Column 2, Lines 1-2 and Column 3, Lines 36-47) for printing the workpiece disposed on the pallet, the pallet being moveable relative to at least one of the laser and the printing head (Column 2, Lines 13-19, Column 3, Lines 66-67 and Column 4, Lines 1-5). However, Makin teaches a UV light and does not explicitly disclose a laser projecting a beam.

Ishikawa teaches using an equivalent light source irradiation means consisting of a UV laser (paragraphs 0142 and 0166). It would have been obvious at the time the invention was to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention as taught by Makin in view of Ishikawa to replace the UV light thereof with any equivalent light source including a UV laser as taught by Ishikawa, since Ishikawa provides stable exposure energy in order to cure an ink thereby providing high resolution images.

Regarding claim 2, Makin teaches a controller (CPU functions as a controller as disclosed in Column 2, Lines 15-19) connected to the UV light.

Regarding claim 3, Makin teaches wherein the printing head (screen element as disclosed in Abstract, Column 1, Lines 66-67, Column 2, Lines 1-2 and Column 3, Lines 36-47) is moveable between a screening position and a retracted position (Column 2, Lines 13-19, Column 3, Lines 66-67 and Column 4, Lines 1-5).

Regarding claim 4, Makin teaches wherein the pallet includes a registration of the workpiece relative to the pallet for both the laser and the printing head (Column 2, Lines 8-10 and lines 13-19).

Regarding claim 5, Makin teaches wherein the pallet is moveable (Column 2, Lines 13-19, Column 3, Lines 66-67 and Column 4, Lines 1-5).

Regarding claim 6, Makin teaches wherein the UV light is fixed (Column 4, 1st paragraph).

Regarding claim 8, Makin teaches wherein the printing head includes a screen (screen element as disclosed in Abstract, Column 1, Lines 66-67, Column 2, Lines 1-2 and Column 3, Lines 36-47) for passing the ink.

Regarding claim 10, Makin teaches (a) a pallet (Column 2, Lines 13-15 and note: conveyor supports the workpiece, therefore functions as a pallet) for supporting at least a portion of the workpiece (basketball backboard as disclosed in Abstract, Figure 1, Column 2, Lines 43-52 and many reference throughout prior art), (b) a screen (screen element as disclosed in Abstract, Column 1, Lines 66-67, Column 2, Lines 1-2 and Column 3, Lines 36-47) for passing ink to print on the workpiece, the pallet being

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moveable relative to the screen between a screening position and a spaced position and (c) a UV source (Column 4, Line 45 and Figure 1) projecting a beam along a projection path to intersect the pallet.

However, Makin teaches a UV light and does not explicitly disclose a laser projecting a beam.

Ishikawa teaches using an equivalent light source irradiation means consisting of a UV laser (paragraphs 0142 and 0166). It would have been obvious at the time the invention was to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention as taught by Makin in view of Ishikawa to replace the UV light thereof with any equivalent light source including a UV laser as taught by Ishikawa, since Ishikawa provides stable exposure energy in order to cure an ink thereby providing high resolution images.

Regarding claim 11, Makin teaches wherein the UV beam intersects the pallet in the spaced position (Figure 1).

Regarding claim 12, Makin teaches a plurality of screens (Column 2, Lines 9-10).

Regarding claim 20, Makin teaches a method comprising (a) registering the workpiece relative to a pallet (Column 2, Lines 8-10; Column 3, Lines 66-67) (b) treating the workpiece with a laser (note: treating the workpiece is curing and/or marking the workpiece as disclosed in Abstract and Column 4, Line 45, Figure 1) (c) marking the workpiece with ink (Abstract and many reference throughout prior art) and (d) removing the laser treated and ink marked workpiece from the pallet (It is apparent that the work piece has to be removed when the printing and treating process is complete).

However, Makin teaches a UV light and does not explicitly disclose a laser projecting a beam.

Ishikawa teaches using an equivalent light source irradiation means consisting of a UV laser (paragraphs 0142 and 0166). It would have been obvious at the time the invention was to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention as taught by Makin in view of Ishikawa to replace the UV light thereof with any equivalent light source including a UV laser as taught by Ishikawa, since Ishikawa provides stable exposure energy in order to cure an ink thereby providing high resolution images.

Regarding claim 21, Makin teaches wherein treating the workpiece with a laser includes at least one of fading, photo-decomposing, cutting, ablating, perforating or marking (note: marking the workpiece with ink is disclosed in Abstract and many reference throughout prior art).

Regarding claim 22, Makin teaches wherein marking the workpiece with ink includes passing the ink through a screen to mark the workpiece (Abstract, Column 4, Claim 4 and Figure 1).

Regarding claim 23, Makin teaches moving the pallet relative to a UV source (Column 2, Lines 14-21, Column 3, Lines 66-67, lines 43-44 and Column 4, Lines 1-5). Regarding claim 24, Makin teaches marking the workpiece with a plurality of inks (Abstract, Column 2, lines 10-12, lines 43-44 and Column 3, Lines 43-46).

Regarding claims 39 and 40, Makin teaches (a) a pallet (Column 2, Lines 13-15 and note: conveyor supports the workpiece, therefore functions as a pallet) for supporting at least a portion of the workpiece (basketball backboard as disclosed in

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Abstract, Figure 1, Column 2, Lines 43-52 and many reference throughout prior art), (b) a printhead (screen element as disclosed in Abstract, Column 1, Lines 66-67, Column 2, Lines 1-2 and Column 3, Lines 36-47) passing a colorant (Abstract, Column 2, Lines 10-12, lines 43-44 and Column 3, Lines 46-43) for printing on the workpiece, the pallet being moveable relative to the print head between a printing position and a spaced position Column 2, Lines 13-19, Column 3, Lines 66-67 and Column 4, lines 1-5) and (c) a UV source (Column 4, line 45 and Figure 1) projecting a laser beam along a projection path to intersect the pallet, the laser beam selected to effect a post treatment (note: curing is a post treatment as disclosed in Column 4, Line 45 and Figure 1) of the colorant and/or marking ink on the workpiece.

However, Makin teaches a UV light and does not explicitly disclose a laser projecting a beam.

Ishikawa teaches using an equivalent light source irradiation means consisting of a UV laser (paragraphs 0142 and 0166). It would have been obvious at the time the invention was to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention as taught by Makin in view of Ishikawa to replace the UV light thereof with any equivalent light source including a UV laser as taught by Ishikawa, since Ishikawa provides stable exposure energy in order to cure an ink thereby providing high resolution images.

5. Claims 15, 16, 33 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kamen (US Publication 5,985,376) in view of in view of Fitzer et al. (US Patent 6, 396, 616).

Kamen teaches the claimed invention with the exception of a moveable laser that includes a galvanometer scanning laser, a polygon scanner and a laser including a focusing optic in the projection path for changing a focal point of the laser beam along a projection path. Fitzer et al. teaches a moveable laser system and method using a scanner (26) that can be used as a polygonal scanner or a galvanometer scanner (Fitzer et al., Column 5, Lines 21-33). Also, within the scanning system there are lenses such as (74) that allows for the changing of the focal point along the optical path (element 32, Column 6, Lines 58-67 and many reference throughout the prior art).

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Kamen to replace the laser thereof with a moveable galvanometer/polygon scanner and a focusing optic as taught by Fitzer et al., since Fitzer et al. teaches that it is desirable to incorporate a compact laser system thereby achieving significant beam energy.

6. Claims 1-6, 8, 10-12, 17-19 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tkacz et al. (US Patent 5,845,569) in view of Bowker et al. (US Patent 6,559,410).

Regarding claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 11 and 17, Tkacz et al. teaches a pallet (14, 16 and 26) for supporting at least a portion of a work piece and a screen (22) for passing ink on the work piece (Column 6, Lines 37-30), the pallet being moveable relative to the screen moveable between a screening position and a space position (Figures 6 and 7). However, he does not explicitly disclose a laser projecting a beam along a projection path to intersect a pallet and a laser beam intersecting the pallet in a spaced

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position. Bowker et al. teaches an apparatus using a fixed laser (92,102 and Figure 1) projecting a beam (Figure 1) intersecting a loading station (40 [functions as a pallet]) that etches patterns and designs in jeans as the jeans rotate on a carousel (Abstract).

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention as taught by Tkacz et al. to include a laser as taught by Bowker et al. for the purpose of forming a worn appearance on a garment.

Regarding claim 3, Tkacz et al. teaches printing heads (28) moveable between a screening position and retracted position (Figures 6 and 7).

Regarding claim 5, Tkacz et al. teaches wherein a pallet is moveable (Column 5, Lines 43-65).

Regarding claim 8, Tkacz et al. teaches a printing head (28) including a screen (58) for passing the ink.

Regarding claim 12, Tkacz et al. teaches a plurality of screens (58 and Figure 1).

Regarding claim 18, Tkacz et al. teaches wherein the pallets rotate about a central axis (Column 7, Lines 43-53)

Regarding claim 19, Tkacz et al. teaches a frame (area surrounding screen 58) and a plurality of inks (Column 1, Lines 19-29 and Column 6, Lines 37-54).

Regarding claim 31, Tkacz et al. teaches a method and invention comprising a plurality of pallets (14,16,26 and Figure 1) for supporting at least a portion of the work piece, a plurality of printing heads/screens (28 and Figure 1) for printing the work piece disposed on the pallets, the pallets being moveable relative to the printing heads

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(Figures 1,2,6 and 7), each pallet moveable between a printing and non-printing position (Figures 6 and 7) and pallets including a registration of a work piece relative to the pallets (Abstract and Column 3, Lines 3-22). However, he does not explicitly disclose a controller and a fixed laser selectively projecting a laser beam along a projection path to intersect the pallets, the pallets being moveable relative to a laser and to cut a work piece. Bowker et al. teaches an apparatus using a fixed laser (92,102 and Figure 1) and controller (28) that etches (cutting) patterns and designs in jeans as the jeans rotate on a carousel (Abstract).

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention as taught by Tkacz et al. to include a laser as taught by Bowker et al. for the purpose of forming a worn appearance on a garment.

7. Claims 15, 16, 33 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tkacz et al. (US Patent 5,845,569) in view of Bowker et al. (US Patent 6,559,410) as applied to claims 10 and 31 above, and further in view of Fitzer et al. (US Patent 6, 396, 616).

Tkacz et al. and Bowker et al. teaches the claimed invention with the exception of a moveable laser that includes a galvanometer scanning laser, a polygon scanner and a laser including a focusing optic in the projection path for changing a focal point of the laser beam along a projection path. Fitzer et al. teaches a moveable laser system and method using a scanner (26) that can be used as a polygonal scanner or a galvanometer scanner (Fitzer et al., Column 5, Lines 21-33). Also, within the scanning

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system there are lenses such as (74) that allows for the changing of the focal point along the optical path (element 32, Column 6, Lines 58-67 and many reference throughout the prior art).

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to further modify the invention as taught by Tkacz et al. as modified to replace the laser thereof with a moveable galvanometer/polygon scanner and a focusing optic as taught by Fitzer et al., since Fitzer et al. teaches that it is desirable to incorporate a compact laser system thereby achieving significant beam energy.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-24, 31-34, 38 and 39 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marissa L. Ferguson-Samreth whose telephone number is (571) 272-2163. The examiner can normally be reached on (M-T) 6:30am-4:00pm and every other(F) 7:30am-4:00.

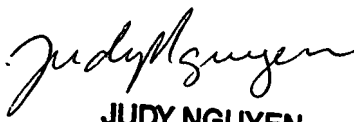
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Judy Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-2258. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Marissa L Ferguson-Samreth
Examiner
Art Unit 2854

MFS


JUDY NGUYEN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER